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Rainfall 0.02 inch.

Humidity 96

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of our Engineering Department has been acquired by THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED, and will be henceforth carried on by that Company as heretofore carried on by us.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have acquired the business of the Engineering Department of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., and that such business will be henceforth carried on by us heretofore carried on by them.

THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923.

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No. 8-10, Causeway Bay. Tel. Cen. 638.

Manager: YOUNG FORWELL.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service the China Mail.)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/3 5/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/3 5/16.

RUHR STAGNATION.

WORKS CLOSING DOWN.

IDLE HANDS DANGER.

COLOGNE, March 8.

The biggest German industrialists here on the Ruhr have decided to close their works for at least a month, paying the workers full wages. Exports have been stopped owing to the German refusal to pay the French tax and manufacture is limited to home consumption which is insufficient to keep the works fully employed. It is impossible to overestimate the gravity of closing down of the works as the idle workers, provided with money, are certain to fall into mischief. The Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to Captain Wedgwood-Benn, M.P., drawing attention to the serious position of British traders and demanding drastic action by the British Government. It is now impossible to leave the British zone without encountering French posts.

FRENCH MESH COMPLETED.

DOUSSELDORF, March 8.

There is now an unbroken French customs barrier from the Dutch to the Swiss frontiers completing the encirclement this Rhineland in addition to the Ruhr.

SECURITY POLICE DISSOLVED.

ESSENDEN, March 8.

French troops this morning disarmed and expelled the security police at Dortmund thus completing the disarming and dissolution of the security police throughout the Ruhr which is consequently without police except that civil police are still possessed by certain towns.

FRENCH TENTACLES STILL SPREADING.

LONDON, March 9.

Further French advances are reported. The French are reported to have occupied Rheinian Harbour in the vicinity of Mannheim, also Dorval station near Elberfeld.

HOME POLITICS.

TALK OF LIBERAL REUNION.

LONDON, March 9.

Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal M.P. Major Entwistle wherein the centre party idea is frankly abandoned is regarded in the lobby as a distinct advance in the direction of a Liberal reunion. It is stated authoritatively that no political ties whatever now exist between Mr. Lloyd George and the Conservative ex-Ministers not included in the present Government. The tacit understanding between the two wings of the late Cabinet which led to the presence of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain on Mr. Lloyd George's platform during the election has been abandoned by both sides as it is recognized that in the event of a reunion some half dozen National Liberals would join the Government in view of election pledges. A further development is expected on March 12, when seventy Liberals who recently carried a resolution in favour of reunion will meet.

COLOMBO COOLIE STRIKE.

STEAMER TRAFFIC AFFECTED.

COLOMBO, March 8.

Fifteen thousand railway and engineering coolies are involved in a strike which is unprecedented in Ceylon and has now lasted a fortnight. There has been considerable intimidation and the bunkering of vessels is impeded. Several ships have been diverted.

HARBOUR COMPLETELY PARALYSED.

COLOMBO, March 9.

The harbour is completely paralysed owing to the strike of cargo coolies. No loading or unloading of coal is possible.

M.C.O. IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, March 8.

The M.C.O. made 238 Hill Wood, contributing 84. The combined Unionists scored 112. The M.C.O.'s second effort produced 185 for 5 and the match was drawn.

NEW NAVAL ESTIMATES.

REDUCTION OF PERSONNEL.

LONDON, March 8.

The Navy estimates for 1923-1924 total £61,401,000 as compared with £69,476,000 the previous year. It is stated that they have been prepared on the assumption that all the signatory Powers will effectively ratify the Washington treaty. It is expected that over four millions sterling will be spent in a year on the new battleships "Nelson" and "Rodney," nevertheless the total effective vote has been reduced by £4,617,000 by the most rigid economy. Continuance of this policy is only justifiable by the seriousness of the financial situation and the expectation of a general atmosphere of naval tranquillity.

The reduction of the personnel by twenty thousand is expected to be completed by April 1, except for 1,140 officers and men retained pending the Government's regarding decision the Admiralty's proposal that the Navy should in future provide its own air personnel. Col. Amery appeals for the active goodwill of fellow citizens of the Empire for the thousands of distinguished or promising officers and men severed from the service to which they were wholeheartedly devoted. The personnel to be voted is 99,500. Recruiting is now very restricted.

NEW AIR ESTIMATES.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, March 8.

The air estimates for 1923-1924 show a gross total of £18,605,000 and a net total of £18,011,000 the latter being an increase of £1,116,000 over the net total for the present year.

A memorandum explains that £1,977,000 of the difference between the gross and net figures represents the gross expenditure in the Middle East. The increase of the net total is due to the scheme for the expansion of home defence involving the formation of fifteen new squadrons and additions to the three squadrons assigned for co-operation with the navy in consequence of the impending completion of new aircraft carriers. The personnel totals 33,000 compared with 31,176 but the cost of the personnel is not greater. The increase in cost is chiefly due to technical equipment. A number of new types are shortly being produced, hence the Air Ministry will place orders in the aircraft industry substantially greater than in recent years and sufficient to maintain an adequate number of firms on a sound basis.

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PLOT.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

BRUSSELS, March 8.

Acting on information that recent strikes in the coal and iron mines were organised by Communists who were plotting against the safety of the state, the Public Prosecutor ordered numerous arrests in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Charleroi and Ghent including forty Communist leaders. Numerous documents were seized showing the plotters received money from abroad chiefly from Germany and Russia.

LATER,

Many women were among the Communists arrested.

FRENCH HIGH SEAS FLEET.

WASHINGTON TREATY FIGURES.

PARIS, March 8.

The Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill dealing with the High Seas fleet, fixing in conformity with the Washington agreement, the tonnage of battleships at 175,000 and aircraft carriers at 61,000 while light surface vessels are fixed at 300,000 and submarines at 95,000.

TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

NEW SCHEME FOR CHINA.

LONDON, March 8.

Unemployment figures improved by 12,360 last week. The Textile Machinery Makers Association has formulated plans to establish a textile technical school in China and has decided to apply to the Government for a share of the remitted Boxer Indemnity.

WASHINGTON AGREEMENT.

FRANCE'S INTENTIONS.

PARIS, March 8.

M. Briand, Minister of Marine, announced in the Chamber that the Government would ratify the Washington naval agreement immediately the reporter had recovered from indisposition.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Golf Shoes

Made by the celebrated makers of "K" Shoes and fitted with the patent "Royal and Ancient" Pneumatic Rubber Soles and Heels which give a perfect grip in any weather.

Worn by the leading Amateur and Professional Golfers.

"K" Shoes in Tan Willow Calf. Plain and Brogue Styles.

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Dispensing Chemists

has removed to No. 2 Queen's Road Central
(The Red Building, opposite the American Express Co.)

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5ft. & 5½ft.

PORCELLAIN LAVATORIES

22" x 16" & 27" x 19"

PORCELAIN CLOSETS & CISTERNS

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THE WING ON CO., LTD.

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ECONOMY IN COAL

Fuchien Lump Coal stands for economy in Coal value. All Lump Coal have a large percentage of what we call "FLAKES". It is a fact that in FUCHIEN Lump burns into Lump as soon as it is put into boiler. Fuchien Lump is very generally used and is therefore a decided ECONOMY.

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We stock in our 20 towns 18 grades of other Fuchien Coal.

All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.

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MANUFACTURERS
of Handsome Chinese Linen, Draw-work and Embroideries
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.

Mandarin Costumes of Various Design and Pewterware.

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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

BY kind permission of the Officer Commanding The Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held at THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS on SATURDAY, 10th March, 1923, from 3 to 6 p.m.

Besides the usual classes for Dogs, there will be classes for puppies from 6 to 12 months old, for a litter of Puppies under 3 months old on the date of the Show, and for cross-bred Dogs.

Entry Forms may be had from the Undersigned.

No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the Entrance Fee, Dog \$2, Cat \$1. Poultry and Pigeons, 50 cents per pea.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 7th inst.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary,
C/O THE EASTERN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH CO.
Hongkong, March 5, 1923.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1923, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1922.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be "CLOSED" from Tuesday, the 6th day of March, to Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1923, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 28, 1923.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD. General Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 27th March 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD. General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, March 8, 1923.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 13th March 1923, to WEDNESDAY, 14th April 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 5, 1923.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS
MONUMENTALISTS

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LARGE STOCK OF
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LAVATORY BASINS, FLUSH
CLOSETS, COMMODES, BIDETS, &c., &c.

OPEN & CLOSED STOVES, COOKING
RANGES, TILED GRATES

AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE
MEMORIALS—Also all polished
Hongkong Granite.

A large selection of Artificial
Wreaths.

Prices on Application.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale Reg. No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contri- but. Sq. ft.	Annual Rent per An-	Up-to- Date Price
		N.	E.	S.	W.			
12	Kowloon Lot No. 1322. All Lo Lung Hill Valley	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

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NOVEL ABOUT A WORLD INSIDE THE WORLD.

Innumerable readers who have revelled in the "Tarzan" and "Martian" fantasies of Mr. Edgar Rice Burroughs will rejoice in his latest worldy imaginative fiction, "At the Earth's Core" (Methuen, 7s. 6d.).

The essence of this striking story is that the earth is hollow and inhabited by strange creatures. An "iron mole," in which two adventurous prospectors embark, bores straight down into the earth from the Sahara at the rate of seven miles an hour and brings them eventually to Pellanucar.

In Pellanucar evolution has worked upside down. Man is the slave of huge reptiles.

These fearsome creatures kill and devour human beings just as we kill and eat game. But man has begun practising masonry. Long-tailed gorilla-men "strikingly similar to the Negro of Africa" hunt huge reptiles with packs of dogs, and in

a more advanced region the huge floundering creatures are ridden by tiny human beings.

The romance of our earth flowers in the heart of Diana the Beautiful, who falls in love with David Innes, one of the passengers in the "iron mole." David escapes from the slave gang, in which he is being marched as a prisoner by the Mahars, who have "wings and webbed feet."

His duel with Diana's monstrous lover, their own love-life in the cave, and the eventual return to earth are related with all the imaginative detail and in the vivid, gripping style which have put Mr. Burroughs in the front rank of "best-sellers."

A Family Necessity.

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be treated in much less time when promptly treated. Famine, lame shoulder, pain in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this Heimot and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.



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THINK of the dirt, germs etc., a cloth suit gathers during a season's wear. So don't hesitate; send that suit along. OUR PRICE \$2.50.

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Build up those organs upon which your constitution depends. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK, the invigorating FOOD-DRINK, helps Nature to revitalize the whole system. Malted Barley, Wheat and Milk in concentrated form. Needs no cooking, simply add a little water, hot or cold.

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11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

(Opposite CITY HALL).

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Vegetables, &c.

Artichoke, -Ah Chi Cheuk	each	9
Beans, Sprout, -Ngai Tho	b	3
" Long, -Tin Hok	c	7
Beet Root, -Hung Tsoi	each	6
Bitter Squash, -Fu Kui	c	6
Brinjal, Green, -Ching Yuan Wu	c	7
" Red, -Hung Kui	c	7
Cabbage Chinese, (common), -Kai Choi	c	5
" (Shanghai), -Ye Choi	c	12
Cane Shoots, bunch, -Kau Shu	c	9
Carrot, (large), -Ye Choi	c	20
Carrot, (small), -Lai Choi	c	12
Carrow, -Kam Shun	b	6
Celeri Chinese, -Tong Kai Tai	c	10
Chillies, Dried, -Kon Lat Choi	c	20
" Red, -Hung Fu Choi	c	10
Chinese Onion, -Ling Meng	c	8
Citrus, Dried, (small stone), -Lai Choi	c	12
Coconut, -Ye Tie	c	10
Cocoanuts, Large, -Hung Tsoi	c	12
Cocoanuts, Small, -Tsin Lo You	c	10
Walnuts, -Hot Po	c	14
Walnuts, -Po Tui Tui	c	15
Grapes, -Po Tui Tui	c	15
Guava, -Po Tui Tui	c	15
Horseradish, Shanghai, -Lai Kui	c	45
Horseradish, Shanghai, -Lai Kui	c	45
Indian Corn, -Shak Mai	c	6
Lettuce, Green, -Young Choy	c	1
Water Chestnut, -Ma Tui	c	5
" Mandarin, -Kwai	c	10
Mandarin, -Lam Ma Tui	c	10
Mushrooms, Fresh, -Shiang Tao Ku	b	3
Ox-tail, -Tin Tui	b	10
Onions, Bonney, -Young Chung Tui	b	8
Onions, Green, -Shang Chung	b	5
Onions, Shanghai, -Sheung-hol	b	6
Parsley, -Kun Tsoi	c	6
Potato, Sweet, -Fan Shui	c	3
" Japanese, -Yai Pun Shui	c	3
" American, -Ya Ki Shui	c	3
Pumpkin, -Tung Kwa	c	4
Rhubarb (Fresh), -Tsi Wong	c	4
Shallots, -Kong Ongow Yau	c	5
Spinach, -Yin Tsoi	c	4
Tomatoes, -Tin Ke	c	7
Turnips, -Wa Tui	c	4
Turnips, -Tin Ke	c	4
Turnips, -Tin Ke	c	4
Vegetable Marrow, -Tin Kwa	c	4
Water Cress, -Sai Young Tsoi	c	12
" Lily root, -Lam Nau	c	6
Yams, -Tin Tui	c	6

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S

Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

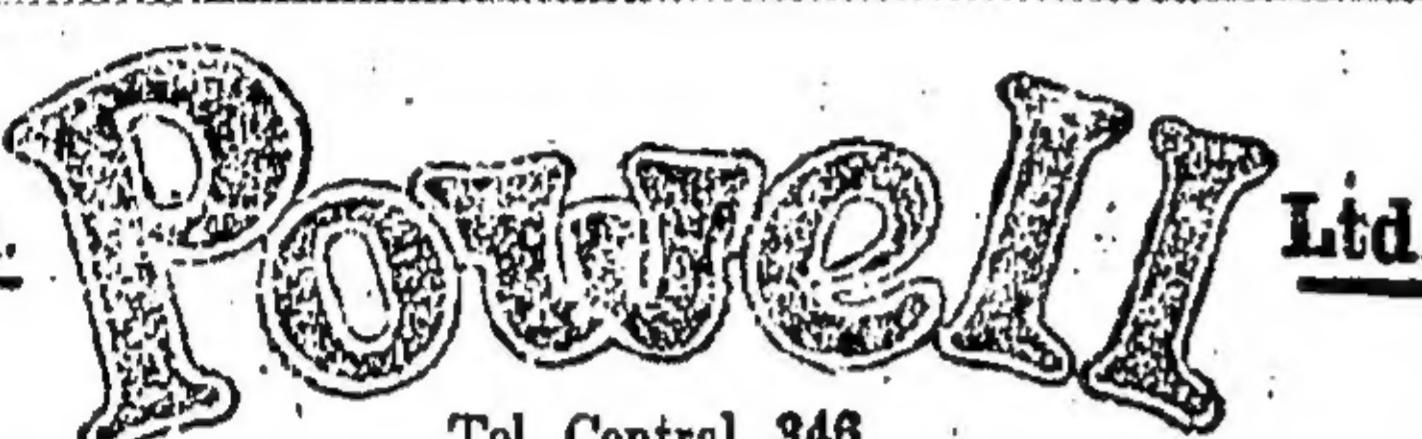
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Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.



Tel. Central 346

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COTTON VOILES
AND
SPONGE CLOTHS

A CHARMING AND DAINTY SELECTION OF
HIGH CLASS FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

WHITE LINEN CANVAS
SHOES
"QUEEN ALEXANDRA"

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923.

MAKING HISTORY.

Education has been described as a long range investment. The returns are not always quick but they are sure. Moreover they are rich. This, accepting its repeated professions as sincere, our Government appears to realize. Parents here, too, are loud in proclaiming their faith in education. Naturally then one would expect to find the Colony's education system a model of efficiency. It is not. Everyone knows it is not. And yet the bad old ways persist. Unqualified teachers are employed, the standard is poor, anomalies abound and the chief post remains a plum for some deserving cadet. True, the Education Board's sub-committee has submitted a very useful report, but the Education Board is only advisory. The Government still has the last say and the Government has shown its right faith in the bad old ways by naming another cadet—Mr. Irving as Director of Education. True again, our education estimate has increased from \$345,792 last year to \$372,636 this year. But mark this. The Homeland was spending one hundred million sterling every year for education, yet the Geddes committee found eighteen million could be lopped off without serious loss to efficiency. It does not follow simply then that big cutlay is in itself satisfactory. Education can often be both cheaper and better. Very often efficiency does not increase in strict proportion with the cost. While we do not assert that this applies wholly to the Colony's education, we do insist that it is not sufficient for the Government to answer criticism by simply increasing the estimate a few thousand dollars every year. That this criticism is very strong was amply proved yesterday evening, when the public meeting organized by the China Mail was held in the City Hall. Fully two hundred people must have been present for the Old Chamber of Commerce Room was crowded. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock presided and with him were some of the Colony's other best known public men: Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, Registrar of the University, gave a review of education, which, as the Chairman said, was a valuable contribution to a very

important question. Speakers among the audience also made useful suggestions. Indeed, for Hongkong, they showed themselves unusually alert. Likewise, for Hongkong again, their criticism was unusually constructive. Altogether, then, the meeting can rank as one of the most successful in the Colony's history. Therefore, its conclusions can be taken as thoroughly representative and very carefully weighed. These conclusions, unanimously affirmed except for trifling dissent from one motion only, will duly come before the Government, not through any advisory board, but direct from the meeting. What action will our rulers take? Recalling the decision to make another cadet Director of Education, we should think little enough. But remembering Mr. Pollock's statement that Government servants had received permission to attend the meeting and speak if they wished, we should think every hope exists that the full reforms sought will be granted. Yesterday evening's meeting spoke with the clear voice of public opinion—very strong public opinion, too—and the Government will be wise not to ignore, not to stultify that public opinion. That would indeed be foolish, for this opportunity gone, the longer the Government delayed the more unpleasant would it find the ultimate change. After last night's meeting it can act without loss of face.

The China Mail will to-morrow deal with the subject of yesterday evening's public meeting in greater detail.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kai-lan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 24, 1923 amounted to 7,673 tons and the sales during the period to 74,821 tons.

The Toi Kiong Po says that Mr. C. C. Wu, replying to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's request to return to Canton, has stated that owing to his mother's ill-health, he is not coming back at present.

Mr. M. J. Quist, the newly appointed Netherlands Consul for Hongkong, South China and Macao assumed charge of office on March 6. Mr. Consul O. S. Lechner is soon to leave for Kobe having been promoted Netherlands Consul for the Japanese Empire.

HONGKONG EDUCATION.

BRITISH CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

YESTERDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

CENTRAL DAY SCHOOL WANTED.

The public meeting organized by the China Mail to enable British parents whose children are suffering the handicaps of the Colony's present defective education system to identify themselves with the movement afoot to secure long overdue reforms was held in the City Hall yesterday evening. Striking testimony regarding the extent to which the question is exercising the collective mind of the British community was furnished by the very big attendance. Indeed, it can safely be said, that rarely is the City Hall's seating accommodation taxed for a public meeting as it was taxed yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock presided and was supported by Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh (Registrar of the University), Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. Montague Ede, Rev. Dr. Pearce, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. A. R. Lowe.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S ADDRESS.

In a brief speech at the opening of the meeting the Chairman said he considered it a great privilege to have been asked to occupy the chair. At the very outset he desired to make good an omission which occurred inadvertently in publishing the report of the sub-committee of the Education Board upon the education of British children in the Colony. The minority report, signed by Mr. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, was not published, and in fairness to him he proposed to read it. The Hon. Mr. Pollock then read Mr. Ralphs' report as under:

THE MINORITY REPORT.

1. The British children in the Colony may be divided into four main groups:

- (a) those who will remain in the Colony until about the age of nine years, then to be sent to a Preparatory School at Home;
- (b) those who will remain until the age of twelve or thirteen years then leaving to enter a Public School at Home;
- (c) those who will remain until the age of sixteen or seventeen years with the intention of going to a Technical College, University College or University at Home;
- (d) those who will not be sent Home, but who will complete their education here with a view to earning their living in the Colony or in the Far East.

2. In this Report the term "Primary" is used to indicate schools consisting of Classes for children up to the age of nine years. All children in this group require one common type of education. There would be normally in each Primary school four Classes, viz., Class 7—the highest class in the School—Class 8 and two Kindergarten Classes. The teaching of children in these early stages has become a highly specialized art, and model Kindergarten departments under fully-trained Kindergarten Mistresses should be a special feature in Primary Schools.

A Primary school should be established in every district in which the number of British children justifies a separate school. At present four places are indicated—Kowloon, The Peak, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay. Kowloon and the Peak are already provided for. At Quarry Bay there are at the time of writing some fifty children between the ages of five and nine years; a Primary school would therefore appear to be called for at once at Quarry Bay. Such a school could be expected to open with an average attendance equal to that at the existing Kowloon Junior School. Eighteen of the Quarry Bay children referred to already attend the Victoria School at Causeway Bay. These children will naturally leave the Victoria School and attend the Quarry Bay School. There will still remain thirty-three children between the ages of five and nine in attendance at the Victoria School.

The Victoria School building at Causeway Bay will shortly be demolished, and I suggest that a temporary building, similar to that recently erected in Gap Road—a model school building in many respects—be erected either in the neighbourhood of the existing school, or, preferably, a little nearer the centre of the city, so as to accommodate children from the western and central districts, as well as those living near Causeway Bay.

After a full consideration of this question I retire at this point from the Committee. I do this with the full approval of the remaining Members of the Committee.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh to address the meeting.

of efficient educational facilities in this Colony. It is on this basis that the whole of my argument is based as a foundation. If I am right, then undoubtedly education is the most important question and I suppose in any case whether I am right or whether I am wrong, the future is going to bring us more and more Britons who cannot afford to send their children home, however much they wish to do so.

PARENTAL TYPES.

You have got in this Colony to-day 147 British children over the age of nine being educated at British schools. There are more than that if you take those British children who are being educated at non-British schools. But taking the figures of those children in attendance at British schools yesterday, you will find there were 147 boys and girls over the age of nine, which means that you have a total of 276 British children to be educated in this Colony here-to-day. And so putting it at its lowest total, from a social and political point of view we are bound to see these 276 children shall have at least equal opportunities in the sphere of education as did their parents. Now I have met three main types of parent. First the parent who almost before the child is born has declared that he shall go to such and such a school, and at that meeting I found myself protesting against any decision being taken on or against any recommendation being made until the whole problem of the education of British children in this Colony had been reviewed and until we had fairly faced the question as to our motive in providing education of any sort for British children in this Colony and the type of education we wanted to give them here. The questions which I raised at that meeting are now in the process of being answered and I take it that the real object of this public meeting is to endeavour as far as possible to arrive at some common agreement as to the correct answer to these questions. We shall have to face this evening quite fearlessly and quite frankly the many difficulties which beset the efficient education of British children in this Colony. We shall have to be prepared on some points to agree to compromise and on nearly all points to give and to take. I speak with the greatest hesitation and the greatest diffidence because I am fully conscious that I am a very new comer into this Colony; that I cannot speak, therefore, with the authority of many of you who have lived long years here and to whom I must seem to be simply a fool rushing in where the more experienced have feared to tread.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

There are certain questions which must be settled at the very outset. To certain propositions we must give our unanimous consent before we can proceed further with the argument. First of all I want to suggest that the position of the average Briton in this Colony is to day quite different from what it was, say, 20 or 30 years ago. In the old days, a man came to this Colony with the hope and intention of remaining here, for but a few years during which time he looked upon himself more or less as an exile, but at the end of the time hoping to return to his own home having made sufficient money to render his return comfortable and secure. There wasn't in those days very much thought of Hongkong as a Colony in the sense that men would settle here, make their homes here, bring up their children and their children's children here, creating in fact British households. To-day I firmly believe, however, that things have changed, and that it is in the interests of the Colony and the Empire and in our own interests that we should look upon Hongkong as a settlement in which Britons shall become home makers and home builders. And unless this is true, there is not much call to worry about the improvement of the education facilities for British children in this Colony. But if it is true or rather if we want to make it true, then the first and most important thing is to ensure the provision of the most perfect educational facilities possible for the younger generation who are to inherit the home that we are building, and who are to carry on the work that we are beginning here. I find it exceedingly difficult to create a home in Hongkong if my children have got to be educated at Home during those years of boyhood and girlhood—the very years which make home life so wonderfully fascinating, so wonderfully beautiful and so wonderfully attractive. If my boys and my girls are to be separated from me by a distance of more than 10,000 miles, home cannot have the meaning which I want to give it. I, therefore, join issue at once with those people who hold that for a boy or for a girl to continue to remain in Hongkong under any conditions over the age of 10 or 12 is a misfortune. On the contrary I would advocate that every possible encouragement should be given to parents to enable them to keep their family intact, to keep their children with them by the provision

of efficient educational facilities in this Colony. It is on this basis that the whole of my argument is based as a foundation. If I am right, then undoubtedly education is the most important question and I suppose in any case whether I am right or whether I am wrong, the future is going to bring us more and more Britons who cannot afford to send their children home, however much they wish to do so.

SCOTTISH SYSTEM ADVOCATED.

In Scotland they have managed to break down these class distinctions so far as education is concerned, and it is true to a large extent that in Scotland all the children whatever may be the position of their parents, attend the same school. We must try and imitate that Scottish system out here.—(Applause.) For many of us it will involve a struggle. Many of us will have to learn in this point especially to sink our own individual prejudices to learn to give and to take. Because one thing is clear that the efficiency of your school will depend to a tremendous extent on the number of children in attendance. Classes which do form part of the education of the young cannot be played efficiently unless your numbers are adequate, and my own experience of some years as a schoolmaster tells me that I cannot teach a small class of children with the same efficiency

and with the same inspiration as I can teach a larger class.

WHY HAVE SEPARATE SCHOOLS?

Here then, arises the first, and perhaps the most important, opposition to the proposal for the improvement of British education in this Colony as we have put them forward. Why, says our opponent, why have schools for British children at all? Why not let them all mix together and attend these schools and colleges in the Colony which have reached a high state of efficiency and which are open to all children irrespective of distinction of nationality, creed or class? This is a question which is essentially ours for British parents to decide, and I admit freely that you are able to obtain for your children a really first-class education in nearly all the non-British schools in this Colony. But there are certain practical difficulties which will meet you if you adopt this suggestion of the Opposition. First of all, it is obvious that you will sacrifice the tradition and the school spirit of the British public school which many value as one of the greatest factors in your own life. Secondly, you will find that the timetable cannot quite fit. It is of the utmost importance that the teaching of the Chinese classics should in these schools be given a very considerable part in the curriculum. And in my opinion it will be very wrong to modify or curtail that part of the syllabus in our Chinese schools which teaches the Chinese boy, or the Chinese girl, the unspeakable marvels of his own ancient language and literature. But it is not possible for the British boy or girl to learn these, and those hours which are normally devoted in the school to these subjects will have to be kept by the British child on some different work from that of the rest of the school, a work which in practice must turn out to be very hastily prepared and liable altogether to be overlooked, and which will, in any case, class the child as one of a rather troublesome and unwanted minority. And then, secondly, this will be done at the expense of the child's knowledge of his own English language and literature. For it is clear that your British children should be able to attain to a far higher standard in English than the children of these other races. And thirdly, at the end, the British child educated under these conditions is bound to have reached the goal—or putting it into practical language—to have reached a leaving certificate which has not been expressly designed for his or her own immediate needs.

DIFFICULTY OF DISTANCE.
The second great difficulty which we have to overcome is the difficulty of distance. We live here as a very scattered community, and in order for us all to be educated in one central school many of us will have to travel quite a long way and under difficult and tiresome conditions. Many of us will feel that a far higher standard in English than the children of these other races. And thirdly, at the end, the British child educated under these conditions is bound to have reached the goal—or putting it into practical language—to have reached a leaving certificate which has not been expressly designed for his or her own immediate needs.

“A GOOD, ALL-ROUND, GENERAL EDUCATION.”
But for the second class who will be satisfied with a “general, good, all-round education” I would after the most solemn warning, it is in my power to give. Such a policy is almost certain in these days to lead to a blind alley for I know of nothing so criminal, as “a good, all round, general education.”

But for the third class who will be satisfied with a “general, good, all-round education” I would after the most solemn warning, it is in my power to give. Such a policy is almost certain in these days to lead to a blind alley for I know of nothing so criminal, as “a good, all round, general education.”

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HIGHBROW PRATTLE.

[TOM WRIGHT STUFF.]

HONOLULU.

I respect authorities and experts only so far. So long as I find them sound by the test of common sense, I yield them as much respect as is consistent with recognition of the fact that they are human and liable to err. To none, not even the most reputable, will I give blind or thoughtless agreement. I reserve my right to think for myself, to test their statements. Real scientists, of course, concede me that. It is only the charlatans who offer me "authoritative" evidence, expert testimony, with the suggestion that it were presumption to question it. Common men champion charlatans, and favour unscientific methods, and encourage thoughtlessness, when (as they quite often do) they say: "What? Do you set up your opinion against that of Mr. Big Repute?" Similar criticism (passer le mot) was proffered me in Hongkong. Because Wallace believes man to be the hub of the universe, because Oliver Lodge believes in ghosts, because the author of some derivative but popular detective fiction believes in fairies, it was held to be more seemly for an obscure and insignificant and unrepentant person like me to believe in anthropomorphism, in spooks, and in fairies. I (and of course you also) was to shut my eyes and open my mouth and be spoon-fed.

The ideas was spreading too. I believe I noticed the appearance more than once of the doctrine that it was presumption and "cheek" for a journalist of whom no one had heard before, and who wasn't even a member of the Club, to criticise taipans or Government officials. This annoyed me more than it irritated me. None the less, it was mischievous, and I opposed it so far as I could.

So long as Britons are free men, it is not only their privilege, their right, but their duty, to question, to examine, to test.

Looking through my notebooks I have found two instances which, I think, illustrate this very well.

In biology I am nobody, a mere amateur, and still lamentably ignorant, whereas Schwabe is or was Professor of Anatomy in the University. [I am writing here for common men, and not for those Hongkong sophisticates who, having met Professors in the flesh, have discovered that sometime they see "us through a glass, darkly." Professor Schwabe interpreted Darwinism for the Germans. As was his right, he even pointed out Darwin's mistakes. The hair on your blind in the left eye. The post-mortem examination showed that on a monkey's arm. It runs toward the elbow, down from the shoulder, and up from the wrist. At this stage the enquiry was adjourned for a week for the Coroner-and-jury to visit the scene of the collision.

this adequately. Enough has been said to satisfy any reflective mind that "instinctive acts" must be "blind." In fact, what William James means by "blind" all psychologists, including himself, mean by "instinctive." He was probably drunken when he wrote that sentence—drunken, I mean, with verbiage. He was not "blind speechless," but "blind thoughtless."

There may still be room for argument here, but surely none where the hair of the dog is concerned? If you find a dog whose hair grows towards his elbow, let me know.

JOY-RIDING.

CHINA NEW YEAR COLLISION.

CORONER'S INQUIRY HELD.

A sequel to the China New Year joy-rides was the Coronor's inquest held by Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday, with a jury, to enquire into the death of Lam Cheong who died at the Government Civil Hospital on February 18, from injuries received in a motor-car collision near the Tytan reservoir.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared on behalf of Mr. Li Ku-po, owner of car No. 753.

The driver of car No. 753 gave evidence of leaving the Repulse Bay Hotel on February 16 (China New Year). His master drove the car which also contained some friends. Their speed was from 20 to 25 miles per hour. On reaching the bend near the reservoir witness heard a noise from "behind" as if another car was approaching, but he heard no horn sounded. A moment later car No. 29 crashed into the right rear mudguard of his car, the impact driving his car against the bank on the left side of the road, causing his car to graze the bank and suffer considerable damage.

After car 753 had stopped witness saw car 29 stationary about eight yards behind. Sitting beside the driver was a man who appeared to have been seriously injured. Two women sitting in the back of car 753 were thrown out. The right rear mudguard, the rear light and the number plate were all knocked out of position.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased died on the 18th. The man was semi-conscious on admission and appeared to be suffering from a fractured skull. He was right, he even pointed out Darwin's mistakes. The hair on your blind in the left eye. The post-mortem examination showed that on a monkey's arm. It runs toward the elbow, down from the shoulder, and up from the wrist.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned for a week for the Coroner-and-jury to visit the scene of the collision.

"CITY OF LINCOLN". Having arrived, Consignees of cargo by land informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The Motorship

"INDIEN" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th March, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 15th of March, 1923, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of March, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,
MASSAU, PORT SAID, ADEN,
COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TRIESTE" CONSIGNNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the 9th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"CITY OF LINCOLN" having arrived, Consignees of cargo by land informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th March, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd March, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hoogkong, March 9, 1923.

THE NOTORIOUS MRS. SANDS.

CORONET'S NEW PICTURE.

A subtle satire upon present day society is contained in "The Notorious Mrs. Sands," the Robertson-Cole production which the Coronet management are showing for the first time to-day. In it Bessie Barriscale, the radiant star ofnum bers' comedy-dramas shows us a fresh facet of her undeniably genius. The story of the film is intensely dramatic and calls for delicate nuances of emotion which Miss Barriscale portrays in brilliant fashion.

In the role of a girl whom fate has placed in a false position—she stakes her reputation in order to save her lover a honour—Miss Barriscale is seen as the brilliant leader of an ultra-smart set and this gives her the opportunity to wear an array of particularly gorgeous frocks, all specially designed by a noted modiste for the photoplay. There are many thrilling scenes and one of the most gripping of the picture's great moments is the court room scene where she announces that on the night her husband's safe was robbed, the man accused of the crime, and whom she loves, was with her.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

ENTRIES are invited for the Lawn Tennis League A. and B. Divisions.

Teams entering must have three grass courts together.

Entries close MONDAY, March 19th and to be sent together with entrance fee of \$10 per club to the Hon. Secretary.

JOHN C. FLETCHER,
Queen's College,
Hoogkong, March 9, 1923.

COMMERCIAL.

NAM PAK HONG QUOTATIONS.

"Dayton" \$ 9.00
"White Greens" \$ 3.15
"C. & O." \$ 3.10
"Big Gun" \$ 3.38
"White Rose" \$ 3.00
"Scoopy's XXX" \$ 3.60

No. 24 Java Rough White \$14.00
No. 24 Java Fine White \$13.40
No. 18 Java Rough Brown \$13.03
Jaya Brown Sugar \$11.00

RICE.
No. 1 Siam Long White \$ 6.98
No. 1 Saigon Long White \$ 6.22
AMERICAN FLOUR.

"Dayton" \$ 9.00
"White Greens" \$ 3.15
"C. & O." \$ 3.10
"Big Gun" \$ 3.38
"White Rose" \$ 3.00
"Scoopy's XXX" \$ 3.60
Sugar and Rice per pail of 133.4 lbs. Flour per sack of 50 lbs. all basis spot goods with usual guild terms.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE:

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned cargo at present stored in this Company's godowns at Kowloon will be sold by Public Auction unless cleared on or before the 31st instant and/or the charges in respect thereof paid:

LOT. STORERS NAME. DATE STORED. CARGO.

LOT.	STORERS NAME.	DATE STORED.	CARGO.
B98836	French Store	Sept. 1910	31 c/s Liquors
B40531	Kit Kee	June 1907	2 c/s Glassware
C16312	Li Lau	June 1912	14 bags Steel Bars, &c.
C16313	"	"	2 c/s Files &c.
C16314	"	"	17 Pounds Flint Sand &c.
C16315	"	"	4 c/s Photo Chemicals
C16317	"	"	3 c/s Chemicals
C20492	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	Aug. 1911	1 t/c Umbrella Handles
C20707	"	May. 1912	1 c/s Hats
C20709	"	"	1 c/s Singlets
C20762	International Bank	July 1912	1 c/s Rubber Tyres
C20902	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	Oct. 1912	1 t/c Tweeds
C21021	Mitsukoshi & Co.	Dec. 1912	1 c/s Hats
C21068	"	Jan. 1913	2 c/s Glass Bottles and Corks
C21084	"	Feb. 1913	5 c/s Glass Bottles
C21124	Dojun Yoko Trading Co.	Mar. 1913	1 c/s Shirts
C21133	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	April 1912	1 c/s Striped
C21134	"	June 1912	2 c/s Hats
C21283	"	July 1913	3 c/s Glassware
C21301	"	Aug. 1913	1 c/s Cups & Saucers
C21364	"	Oct. 1912	1 c/s Boxes
C33637	Yue Mow	Oct. 1916	39 c/s Gum Copal
C33538	"	"	50 c/s Olibanum
C16629	Cheung Cheong	Jan. 1916	11 c/s Colours

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 9, 1923.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN

TENNIS WEAR

FOR

LADIES

HATS—FROCKS

JUMPERS

WHITE HOSE AND SHOES

"DAINTIE" SUZANNE

SPORTS BANDEAU

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA.

TYPE K. 2.

In Mahogany.

Non-set

Automatic stop.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. Central 1322. 2, Queen's Buildings, Opp. Wiseman's.

BRUNSWICK DANCE RECORDS

PLAYED BY

THE LEADING NEW YORK ORCHESTRAS

PRESENT BEST SELLER: LOVELY LUCERNE WALTZ.

SHIPPING.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only). From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

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SUNDAY, 11th March..... 4 P.M. S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao.

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S. S	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANCA"	6,000	10th Mar. at Noon.	Singapore and Bombay.
"LAHORE"	5,752	13th Mar. at Noon.	S'pore Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	14th Mar.	Singapore and Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Mar.	MADRAS, LONDON & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,760	27th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"DONGOLI"	8,083	4th Apr.	MADRAS, LONDON & A'werp.
"NAGPORE"	8,583	8th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	MADRAS, LONDON & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	6,800	21st Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"KARMALE"	9,000	2nd May	MADRAS, LONDON & A'werp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	do.
"NYANZA"	7,030	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	12th June	do.
"DELTIA"	8,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,642	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,095	26th July	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	1,658	1st Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"JAPAN"	1,600	11th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th April	Manila, Thursday, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Agents.

COMMON "AD" ERRORS.

**"BARGAINS" DUE TO
PRINTERS' SLIPS.**

I thought I had got the bargain of the age when I saw an advertisement of ten pairs of shoes at £1. a pair and sent off an order on the spot. After I had spent a couple of days boasting to my friends about it I received the following reply, states a writer in an exchange:

"Dear Sir.—We regret to inform you that there was a typographical error in the announcement to which you refer. The price of these shoes is, of course, 30s. a pair."

In the future, when I see a "real bargain" announced, I shall suspect our friend Mr. Printer of being at one of his tricks again. Many a time has he buoyed up my hopes, only to dash them to the ground.

His little habit of leaving out odd ciphers is annoying in the extreme. And he doesn't stop at that always. I wrote once for a new motor accessory, advertised at 5s. and was promptly informed that 25 was the price. Moreover, the firm had the check to retain my 5s., and politely requested a remittance of the balance of £4 15s. My money was only refunded after a lot of trouble some correspondence.

TOO CHEAP TO BE TRUE.

A self-contained six-roomed flat, furnished at six guineas a month, sounds too good to be true, but such paper, and pointed to an advertisement was the offer conveyed in a local paper of recent date. Like a hawk couching in the following language: "Thoure yourself against force."

That this should have read "fires" will be obvious to the reader; but the old lady, not suspecting the printer, naturally thought that she had discovered a new kind of insurance type-setter.

Some of the errors are more subtle.

Passion expert wanted by cinema company was an announcement which drew a volatile friend of the writer hot-foot to the advertiser. But alack! His acquaintance with human emotions was worthless.

"Passion?" reiterated the film man, eyeing my friend up and down. "Why do you say you are

throb specialists already. What I advertised for was a fashion expert."

The same young film actor changed upon the following ad: "Artists wanted by the X.Y.Z. Film Co. No collars."

It is not unlikely that some misguided gentlemen presented themselves collarless at the offices of the X.Y.Z., but investigation showed that "no callers" was the correct reading, the abandonment of the conventional neckwear being in no way concerned with one's prospects of an engagement.

A wholesale stationer, who had advertised for agents, was surprised at being approached by an individual who stated his readiness to sell any dairies he had for disposal.

He was mystified, but his caller referred him to his advertisement: "Agents wanted for dairies, etc."

He realized that from a dairy to a diary is but a short step!

SHE WANTED TO TRAVEL FREE.

Not long ago an insurance official recounted an amusing affair arising out of another of Mr. Printer's innocent little blunders. One morning an old lady presented herself at his office and requested particulars of the "new policy by which you may ride free on trams and undergrounds."

The official protested that he had never heard of such a policy.

"Then," demanded the old lady,

"why do you advertise one?" She produced a current issue of a weekly newspaper, to good to be true, but such paper, and pointed to the advertisement was the offer conveyed in a local paper of recent date.

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**Dependancy Due to
Constipation.**

Woman often becomes nervous and irritable. When this occurs, and especially when it is accompanied by taking the occasional dose of Constrictive Tablets. These tablets are easily taken and pleasant to effects. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

Best Medicine Made.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a safe, open tablet, easily digestible and expectorant, and assists Nature in getting the system to a healthy condition. Besides it contains no irritants, and is perfectly safe to take. "Oh, but the old fashioned ones?"

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AN
PASSENGERS.**

VESSELS DUE

FROM BANGKOK AND SWATOW.

Mar. 21.—E. A. Bintang.

FROM WUCHOW.

Mar. 11.—K. W. Kocho.

15.—K. W. Tainling.

17.—K. W. Kocho.

20.—K. W. Tainling.

22.—K. W. Kocho.

25.—K. W. Tainling.

28.—K. W. Kocho.

31.—K. W. Tainling.

Apr. 2.—K. W. Kocho.

FROM JAPAN.

Mar. 18.—J. O. J. Tjikini.

FROM JAVA.

Mar. 11.—J. C. J. Tjikini.

16.—J. C. J. Tjikini.

18.—J. C. J. Tjikini.

FROM MANILA.

Mar. 23.—U. S. S. B. West Prospect.

FROM BOMBAY.

Mar. 13.—P. & O. Alipore.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Mar. 17.—S. Y. K. Malacca Maru.

17.—B. I. Japan.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Mar. 23.—U. S. S. B. West Prospect.

FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Mar. 12.—E. A. Aran.

Apr. 9.—E. A. St Albans.

May 7.—E. A. Eastern.

June 11.—E. A. Aran.

FROM PORTLAND.

Mar. 21.—U. S. S. B. West Kader.

31.—U. S. S. B. West Jessup.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mar. 17.—D. & Co. Muncaster Castle.

Apr. 23.—T. L. O. Victoria.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Mar. 11.—B. F. Talithius.

18.—C. P. S. Empress of Asia.

Apr. 18.—B. F. Proteus.

May 17.—B. F. Achilles.

July 5.—B. F. Tyndarus.

26.—B. F. Proteus.

FROM SEATTLE.

Mar. 11.—B. F. Talithius.

15.—C. P. S. Empress of Asia.

Apr. 19.—B. F. Proteus.

May 17.—B. F. Achilles.

July 5.—B. F. Tyndarus.

26.—B. F. Proteus.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Mar. 18.—U. S. S. Dewey.

27.—U. S. S. B. West Ivan.

Apr. 2.—U. S. S. B. Elkridge.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mar. 18.—U. S. S. B. Dewey.

27.—U. S. S. B. West Ivan.

Apr. 2.—U. S. S. B. Elkridge.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

Mar. 12.—P. & O. Nankin.

15.—R. A. Rheinland.

21.—H. A. Banka.

24.—P. & O. Karmala.

26.—G. L. Glenariff.

Apr. 7.—P. & O. Emden.

17.—P. & O. Emden.

21.—P. & O. Kashgar.

**Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical
Export Co., Ltd.**

ELECTRICAL PLANT AND ACCESSORIES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN CHINA & HONGKONG.
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
1A, Chater Road. Phone Central 1500.

HONGKONG EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 4.)

PLENTY OF FACILITIES.

I cannot myself imagine any place better equipped with scholarships and with facilities for professional training at an almost negligible cost than we have in Hongkong. Let me remind you first of all of what must be the blue ribbon of scholarships in the world—The Peace Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship which is of the value of £300 sterling per annum for three years and, which in addition will pay the passage of the scholar to any place in the world, to any education centre of the world, and later will provide him with a balance at the end of his studies to start him off in his career. These scholarships are awarded, or rather two of them are awarded, every three years either for Engineering or for Agriculture tenable only by British boys of pure white descent on both sides, one of whose parents shall have resided in Hongkong or China for at least three years. What is this scholarship awarded on? On the result of some tremendously difficult University scholarship examination? No, but on the result of the Hongkong matriculation examination. — The ordinary standard of school leaving certificate, which every British boy can automatically and without conscious effort attain by going through the ordinary routine of a school working to that end; and yet so far no British boy has been able to win this scholarship from Hongkong. But if there is any parent here who wants to make his children engineers, or agriculturists, he is entitled to demand the creation of a school whose curriculum shall normally and ordinarily prepare those boys to pass that examination. There must, I imagine, sometimes be a boy in Hongkong, or even a girl, who would like to enter the medical profession. Yes, I can hear the father or mother say, "I should like my boy or my girl to become a doctor. They are clearly fitted for such a life, but how can I possibly afford to send them Home with all the tremendous expense involved of a Home University and walking the hospitals at Home?" It can all be done in Hongkong. The medical degree of the Hongkong University is recognized by the British Medical Council. A man with that degree is entitled to practise medicine in any part of the British Isles, or in any British Possession. The fees in this examination are quite inexpensive. They work out at something under £30 a year, and there are scholarships which can be obtained. I should imagine, almost for the asking. There are firms here who have the right of nominating Donor Scholars which entitle the holder to free tuition. There is the King Edward VII. Scholarship, two of which are awarded every year, amounting to £100 each, entitling the holder to free tuition, tenable only by British subjects. All that is required again is that the boy shall pass this very simple school leaving examination, this matriculation examination. Or is there a boy here, or even a girl, who would like to take up teaching as a profession? And what tremendous opening there will be for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in this part of the world in the future! Here, too, the University provides a course which will give you not only a degree in Arts but also a teacher's diploma. Here too, small as the cost of tuition is, there are scholarships which may be granted by very generous Government, or again by these firms who have, by their subscriptions, obtained the right to nominate scholars. And there too, all that is required in this school leaving examination. And if ambition is not even yet satisfied, what facilities there are for post-graduate work outside the Colony. Trinity College, Cambridge, offers exhibitions to students coming from us who have graduated with us or who have passed our intermediate examination. The Rockefeller Foundation offers travelling scholarships to students who have graduated in medicine. — I say to me, the more I think of it, that there are facilities in the Colony far greater than any where else if only we can get our children up to this matriculation standard.

REGULAR ATTENDANCE NECESSARY.

And it is this, therefore, that we must constantly keep in view—that we are training our children for this particular thing; that nothing must be allowed to interfere with that thing; that from the very outset when we first start to send the tiny toddlers to school we must have that thing in our mind. It is to be obtained by regular attendance. We must remember that every time we keep our children away from school, whether it be for a tea party or whether it be to suit our own convenience, we are losing sight of that end, and the children will have to pay for it some day. That we ought to look upon that end as part of the normal growth in the sphere of the mind, just as we expect normal growth in the body. And then there is one last class of parent to whom I would address myself, and that is the parent who would like his boy to go to a Home University but would like him to do his schooling out here. That at any rate until he reaches the age of 17 or 18 he may have the advantage of home influence and home training. And when the boy has reached the age of 17 or 18 and the parent sends him Home, he finds to his horror that he is unable to obtain admission into the Home University, because he hasn't reached the standard of the Home matriculation examination. Yet, I have already shown you that he ought to be able to reach that standard out here by passing the London matriculation examination out here. But I would also remind you that the London matriculation examination will obtain unconditionally as follows:—Formally moved: "That kindergarten schools for children between the ages of 5 and 9 years be established, on the most modern methods, with specially trained kindergarten teachers in charge, at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay and in some part of the central district of the city."

The Chairman said all the other resolutions related exclusively to children over the age of 9. He proposed:

"That it is essential that British boys and girls above the age of 9 should receive better education in this Colony than at present."

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak seconded the and motion was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then proposed the third resolution:

"That such education should be of a sound and practical character which will fit such boys and girls to occupy useful positions when they grow up."

WANTED A DEFINITION.

Mr. G. B. Reeves, of Queen's College, said he had not heard anything yet which had suggested the real line of education required. Mr. Mackintosh had said that the end in view was matriculation, but that end was being worked to on paper all the time. Therefore, it was not the syllabus which was at fault. What was the "better education" which the gentleman had in mind, and how were they going to differentiate between their subjects? He put the questions without prejudice, merely as an enquirer who had not been in the Colony very long. He felt it was a very wide and difficult question. It had been thrashed out in England over a period of 100 years. During the last 50 years it had been brought down to a very fine point. There were about five subjects required for every boy. Boys were not trained to work to any end. When they got to the matriculation, boys began to look out on the world, to enter offices and to grasp sensibly the work their employers set them. One of the essential things was that the boys should have been taught to think and reflect. It seemed to him, from what he had heard and seen in the papers, that there was a vagueness as to what kind of education was wanted. He was not trying to throw cold water on the scheme, but was endeavouring to get at the root of the matter and put it on a proper basis. With the number of British children in the Colony at present no business man would for a minute entertain the suggestions put forward.

THE DISCUSSION.

NEED FOR KINDERGARTEN.

The Chairman after saying that they were much indebted to Mr. Mackintosh for his eloquent address, said he thought it advisable, in order to stimulate discussion, to submit the first of the resolutions which had already been published in the newspaper—not necessarily for the meeting to accept them but to discuss them. He thought all present were agreed that kindergarten schools were a very real need. He formally moved:

"That kindergarten schools for children between the ages of 5 and 9 years be established, on the most modern methods, with specially trained kindergarten teachers in charge, at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay."

Seconding the resolution from the body of the hall said he would like to add that there should be a central kindergarten school in the West End which had not been catered for.

The Chairman: Are you suggesting that there should be further schools?

Mr. Mackintosh said he must congratulate the last speaker if he had

succeeded in obtaining a syllabus of the Peak Schools Victoria School or even the Kowloon British School. He had asked several occasions at meetings of the Education Board that the syllabus be read upon the table, but had always received the same answer—that there were in course of preparation. It had been his painful duty to point out over and over again that the mathematics not taught at all in these schools, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that they had only recently begun to be taught. He failed to see how they were going to get boys up to the matriculation stand if they did not begin to teach the mathematics—by which he meant algebra and geometry. He had the suspicion that the last speaker was comparing the very pleasant lines which he worked at Queen's College with the less easy conditions under which his colleague, Mr. Nightingale, worked at Kowloon. With regard to the type of education, they were working that the boys should be built up to the matriculation stand. "I do not know whether the matriculation standard is just a jinxing," said Mr. Mackintosh, "if it is only a beginning for heaven sake let us begin." You have got your boys anything like up to that standard yet. He suggested it should be included in the resolution that the type of education should be definite matriculation lines—plause.

NOT A GOOD SHOP.

Mr. McGuigan: Arriving to the last speaker in the middle of the hall, we have heard so much of this profit and loss system in action that we are fed up.

"I look upon the education of British children as a national asset, not to be run along lines of a grocer's shop. (Laughter.) I think our friend is only referring what we have heard from the Educational Department all along line. I was told the other day the Victoria school had not paid. I simply repeated what I am acting now—that I always have had education as a national asset (applause.)

Mr. Reeves replied whatever he had said he had absolutely from his own mind. Simply said that when you were working about education or anything you must consider it from the best point of view. Personally he would be delighted if the Government raised the salaries; but he was no use putting that forward because they would consider it to be a business point of view. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: That perhaps our third resolution pointed out by the last speaker just a little indecisely. I then propose to substitute this for:

"That such education should be of such a character enabling children leaving school at the age of about 17 years to the standard of the London matriculation examination."

The Chairman will put up to and in the standard Mackintosh discussed in his remarks.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

The Chairman's third resolution was:

"That, in order to avoid duplication of the teaching, a school for the co-education of boys and girls be established."

COLLEGE ALPANS.

In seconding this resolution which was afterwarmed unanimously, Mr. J. R. said that from the remarks made, Mackintosh in his lecture would not be practicable to have a school unless you had the bad girls going along together. They knew the numbers here of warrant a separate school. Russell went on to point out that England free education was for millions of children and led to him that we ought to do here. We were wealthy—at least were, though he was not—and down to the baseline, how to improve educational facilities here? We're going to make room for all or a college for the girls. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: am any judge of tapas they'd their children home at the age and not bring them out until age of 19. I think that is answer to the question.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The last resolution proposed by the Chairman was as follows:

"That for the purpose of subjecting them to necessary training and discipline, capable boys should be boys and not day boys."

SOME STUDENTS.

The Chairman: that this was perhaps the most difficult question they had to deal with. He had sent the resolution, but it had been pointed out to him it would be rather difficult to educational scheme to have a boarding school for boys only school for girls and so there was some difficulty but he thinks him self that it is insuperable because they're Diocesan.

Mr. Mackintosh said he must congratulate the last speaker if he had

certain number of boarders and a certain number of boys attending daily.

The real difficulty perhaps with regard to this was to obtain a suitable site for such a school. He had discussed the question with various people, and a whole multiplicity of sites has been suggested to him. He mentioned a few, such as on the road between Kowloon City and Yau Ma Tei, in the neighbourhood of the settlement at Kowloon Tong, and Mr. Claud Seven had suggested that the mud flats at Shatin could be reclaimed, and a school built on the land thus made available.

Another site, suggested by the Hon. Mr. Stephen who, although not present there that afternoon was fully in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, was near Stanley Gap and doubtless they would have very fine site there. Two other sites had been suggested to him. One was on Stonecutters' Island. (Laughter.) That site was not Mr. Pollock sternly observed, "suggested with any humorous intention and it was not at all difficult to get at although in the typhoon season it might have its drawbacks. Another possible site was in the Wongnichong Gap near "Jardine's Lookout." He himself should prefer a site up the hillside above the level. However, it was a matter they could not hope to deal with that afternoon. He wanted to know what the real opinion of this meeting was as to the desirability of a boarding school being established in this Colony.

"CUT IT OUT!"

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: May I suggest that we put it to the vote and avoid discussion.

A speaker: Do you suggest it is impossible to get discipline without a boarding school?

The Chairman: No. It comes to this—you will get a great deal better discipline with a boarding school.

The Speaker: I think discipline is as well carried out in the home as it is in a boarding school. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I am sure everybody does not agree with you.

The Speaker: If it is necessary to have a boarding school, are we going to have this central day school?

The Chairman: Of course you would have to get the boarding school as central as possible, at the same time my own opinion is that you want to get it a little up.

The speaker: Will this boarding school be a central school for children?

The Chairman: It would be a substitute for it.

The speaker: I maintain that the need of the Colony is not for a boarding school but a central school (Applause). I will move that as an amendment. One other point I should like to mention is that those who are voting will have to consider that the cost will be much more than that of sending children to a day school.

The Chairman: Yes, that is a very important point. I merely put this question before the meeting to test the feeling.

The amendment advocating a central day school was then put to the meeting and carried. The dissentients numbered three.

The sixth resolution proposed by the Chairman was as under: "That the staff at such school should, as regards teaching qualifications, approximate as far as possible to the present staff of Queen's College, and that continuity of staff, especially of the senior, should be secured."

TOO MANY BOOKS.

Seconding it, Mr. Bolton said that from the reports in the newspapers they could certainly take the staff of Queen's College as their standard. Up to the present time in Hongkong they had never had education for British children and he hoped the staff as suggested would reach a good and efficient standard. His experience had been that with every change of teacher in British schools there had come a new order for books. (Laughter.) He did not altogether agree with the suggestion of free education. They were all prepared to pay something towards the education of their boys and girls, but he thought that with a little judicious management the cost might be very considerably curtailed, especially on books. I have enough books at home to start a school (laughter).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The last resolution proposed by the Chairman was as follows: "That appropriate playing grounds should be attached to the school and that the playing of games should be compulsory for boys."

Several voices: And girls.

The Chairman: I have no objection to that addition.

HOCKEY AND HOMWORK.

The same speaker who had moved the amendment favouring a central day school in place of a boarding school asked if the children would have to play football, hockey, tennis and basket ball during school hours and then be sent home with a basket full of homework. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I imagine it will be because they're Diocesan.

Boys' School fees were a night after school hours. Most

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POLE SPLIT ON CONSTABLE'S HEAD.

RIVAL COOLIE Factions.

Chivalrous feelings, a pugnacious spirit and resentment at having more work thrown in their way led to a free fight in Bonham Road yesterday between gangs of earth coolies and employees of the Sanitary Department. As recounted to a *China Mail* reporter, by the European sergeant who witnessed the scrap, it appeared to have been almost a riot and many of them would have been arrested if there were sufficient police officers to do it.

From the Court proceedings before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy this morning, when six Sanitary Department coolies were charged with assault, it seemed that an Indian constable, one of a batch of reinforcements sent in response to a telephone message, was charged by one of the Sanitary coolies who brandished a pole. The constable, who appeared in court without his turban and with his head wrapped in bandages declared that at one blow, the coolie split the pole in two by striking him on the head. Finding that two more blows with the pole did not have much effect, the coolie ran off but was arrested by another constable.

A Chinese constable deposed to seeing an earth-coolie running from a Sanitary coolie, the latter being armed with a broom. Intervening, the constable had the assault directed to him and was struck with the broom.

FOOTBALL.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

TO-MORROW'S GAMES.

SHIELD COMPETITION.

SRM-FINALS.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Hawkins v. South China "B," Bookumboo "A" ground.
Kick-off at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

SENIOR DIVISION.

King's v. R.G.A., Bookumboo "A" ground.
Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

FIRST DIVISION LEAGUE.

Police v. Durban, St. Joseph's ground.
Club v. Hawkins, Club ground.

Kowloon v. Titania, Navy "A" ground.
South China v. Tamar, South China ground.

Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Kowloon v. Marazion, Kowloon (Hankow) ground.

Durham v. Police, Navy "B" ground.

United v. Titania, United ground.

King's v. St. Joseph's, Bookumboo "B" ground.

Wardens v. Auxiliaries, St. Joseph's ground.

University v. South China "A" Navy "A" ground.

Kick-off at 3 p.m. sharp.

FOOTBALL.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. CHINESE R.C.

The following will represent the C.R.C. in a first League match v. Kowloon—G. Lee, H. Ching, W. Hung, H. C. Hung, Y. K. Shi, J. M. Tan, M. W. Lo, Wong Sia To, Ho Wing Kin, Lai Kuen and Leung Kam Cheung.

CIVIL SERVICE v. INFANTRY.

The following will represent Civil Service 1st XI v. Infantry in a League fixture at Happy Valley on Saturday, commencing at 2.15 p.m.—A. E. Wood (Capt.), G. R. Sayer, E. W. Hamilton, A. R. Sutherland, F. J. Ling, F. H. Holdman, F. Baker, E. C. Fincher, W. H. Edmonds, E. Dunkley and W. Callip.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED v. TITANIA.

The following will represent the United Athletic Club in their Second Division League fixture, on Saturday, 10th inst., U.A.C. Ground. Kick-off at 3.00 p.m. sharp.—Beach (Capt.), Chil top, Jackson; A. N. Other, Leonard, Urquhart; Kent, Derry, Brown, Botelho, and Chubb.

CLUB v. HAWKINS.

The following will represent the Club in their league game with the H.M.S. Hawkins on Saturday on the Club ground; kick-off at 4.15 p.m.—McPhail, Jarol, Bishop, Main, Stewart, Raitton, Skipper, May, Gerrard, Valentine and England.

The games that will attract the largest crowd will be the two Shield semi-finals at Bookumboo. In the Junior game Hawkins meet the Chinese "B" team. Judging from the result of the League match between these two teams last Saturday the Sailors should win, but on the run of the play they were lucky, and I expect to see the Chinese reverse the previous result. The winner meets the King's reserves in the final.

The Senior game is between the R.G.A. and the Kings. The former are very weak at present and will have to depend on several Second Division players to make up the eleven. A win for the King's is expected. In the event of a draw at full time extra time will be played. The winner will meet Kowloon in the final.

In both the above games full time will be played—that is 45 minutes each way. It should also be noted that the Junior game starts 15 minutes earlier than the league games.

The Police meet the Durban in the Senior Division of the League and win for the Sailors is anticipated.

The Club are at home to the Hawkins. They are having a difficulty at present in getting a team together, Forsyth, Begg, Stewart and probably Gerrard being non-starters. McPhail is likely to be in goal and Ismail and Bishop will be the two backs. The Hawkins will also be without several of their best players, but it is expected they will win.

Titania receive Kowloon and with the latter playing up to their form of the last two weeks they should win. Both these teams have an interest in the League, both having a chance for "Runners up" honours.

The Chinese meet the Tamar and a very close game should end in the Chinese just winning.

In the Junior Division Kowloon will have a hard job with the Marazion and a draw will be the probable result. Durban should win easily against the Police. The United will go down to the Titania.

The King's are at home to the St. Joseph's team and although the latter are pretty good I fancy the King's will just manage to win. The Wardens and Auxiliaries game should end in a win for the former and the game between the University and South China "A" should likely end in a draw.

I am given to understand that we shall shortly have a visit from the Chinese footballers of Shanghai who are coming here to try conclusions with the locals to see who shall represent China in the coming Olympic sports in Japan. Three games will be played, the first will be on Saturday, the 24th, the second on Monday, the 26th and the last on Wednesday, the 28th. The Hongkong Football Club have kindly lent their ground and the booking arrangements will be the same as for the Interport. Prices will no doubt be advertised later.

Monday's *China Mail* printed an account of the Interport match from the *N.C. Daily News*, special correspondent. In the report of the game the following sentence

JAPANESE TENOR.

MR. SELJIRO TATSUMI.

A WONDERFUL SINGER.

The Theatre Royal was fairly well filled when Sejiro Tatsumi, the Japanese tenor, gave his first concert last night and probably many of the audience were prompted to attend more from a curiosity point of view than from the impulse which usually induces one to listen to a night's entertainment. Whatever the motive was it is certain that everybody left the Theatre highly satisfied, and surprised that Mr. Tatsumi was possessed of such a wonderful tenor voice as he revealed last night.

Only quite a young man he is so perfect a tenor that he has become widely known as "the John McCormack of Japan." With his tutor and accompanist, Mr. Milton Seymour, he is making a tour of the world which is to cover nine years. Already he has an established reputation in Japan where he is recognised as having one of the finest cultivated tenor voices in the country. He proposes to visit Canton and then follow on to Manila. He has only been singing professionally just over a year but by the time he attains the age of 30, said Mr. Seymour to a *China Mail* reporter last night, his voice will be almost fully developed. To work up a tenor voice to the necessary stage of perfection was a very hard and slow process, he said, adding that Mr. Tatsumi was the only Japanese tenor of his class in the world who had embarked on a professional tour.

Perhaps the pick of his renderings last night was "Ave Maria." At least the audience seemed more enchanted by his voice in this particular song than in any other. In any of his songs not a flaw could be detected in his delivery and it appeared as an easy thing for him to reach any difficult note within the scope of a tenor voice. Mr. Tatsumi was in short a great success and it is greatly to be hoped that to-night's audience will be as large as the excellence of Mr. Tatsumi's performance unmistakably warrants.

This evening Mr. Tatsumi's programme will be as follows:—
1. "Preghesa" (Tosti) and "Theatra" (Rubinstein);
2. "Elgie" (Jules Massenet);
3. "The Morning Wind" (Gena Brancosco); and "Open The Gates of the Temple" (Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp).

3. "The Cave" (Edwin Schneider); "Deeper and Deeper Still" and "Waltz Her Angels Through the Skies" (Handel).
4. Group of ballads of various national characteristics; "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes"; "Old Folks at Home" (Foster); "Mother Machree" (Chancy Olcott and Ernest R. Ball); "Annie Laurie".

5. Two Spanish Folk Songs; "Preguntas A las Estrellas" and "Noche Serena"; and A Cycle of Japanese Love Songs (Kosaku Yama).

6. "Caro Mi Ben" (Giuseppe Giordan); "Pale Moon" (Frederic Knight Logan); and "Invictus" (Bruno Huken).

SOLDIERS AT PLAY.

KING'S REGIMENT.

ARRIVALS.

I would like to draw the attention of this correspondent to rules 9 and 13 of the Laws of the game. These give all the answer necessary as far as the offence mentioned is concerned. With regard to the ordering off, Phillips was not ordered off for the remark mentioned but for persistent ungentlemanly conduct inasmuch as on nearly every occasion a decision was given by the referee he disputed it. The remark mentioned above was not made previous to the ordering off. It was said as Phillips and the Referee were leaving the field at half time. It is, however, quite possible the remark was repeated on the field.

Wednesday's *China Mail* printed a report by the "Sports Editor" of the *Shanghai Times*. The gentleman also holds that Phillips was ordered off for the one offence, and also that Phillips used bad language. Now I can say for sure that the Referee did not complain of obscene language. On the contrary, he particularly emphasised the fact that no bad language was used. Whoever the player was who told the Sports Editor that the penalty inflicted was a miscarriage of justice he, I am sure, did not voice the general opinion of the Shanghai team. Judging from the Shanghai Association's reply to the above gentleman the apology looked for by him from Mr. Williams is not likely to be forthcoming. In fact, I am credibly informed that the reverse was the case and that Phillips expressed his regret to Mr. Williams at the subsequent Inter-port Dinner. Sports Editor could also improve his knowledge of the rules of the game by having nightly sittings with "Special Correspondent" studying No. 9 and No. 18.

Let me say in conclusion that I have no brief for the Referee concerned, I, quite possible, am of the opinion that the incident was preventable. At the same time the referee was well within his rights in acting as he did. Possibly if the Shanghai Association were affiliated to the Football Association their idea of overlooking offences might get a rude shock.

The local Association will shortly be having a meeting when the results of the Interport games will no doubt be mentioned along with other matters.

Is it a fact that there are only three "Revernises" in the Colony, or at the most four?

"But he is liked by—

Offside.

The local Association will shortly be having a meeting when the results of the Interport games will no doubt be mentioned along with other matters.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

DIRECTED DEPARTURE.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

WATOW.

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KWANTUNG.

WINGKANG.

ESAO.

LOKEANG.

YATSIANG.

BAITALANG.

AMOY.

SINKIANG.

HALFWONG.

SON ON (LI FAT) from Fort Bayard.

YAMASI.

HAIKHONG.

TAIPO.

FOOCHOW.

HALFWONG.

HATCHING.

BAITALANG.

TAKIANG.

SHANGHAI.

SINKIANG.

TAKIANG.

TAKIANG.

SHANGHAI.

TAKIANG.

TAKIANG.

SHANGHAI.

TAKIANG.



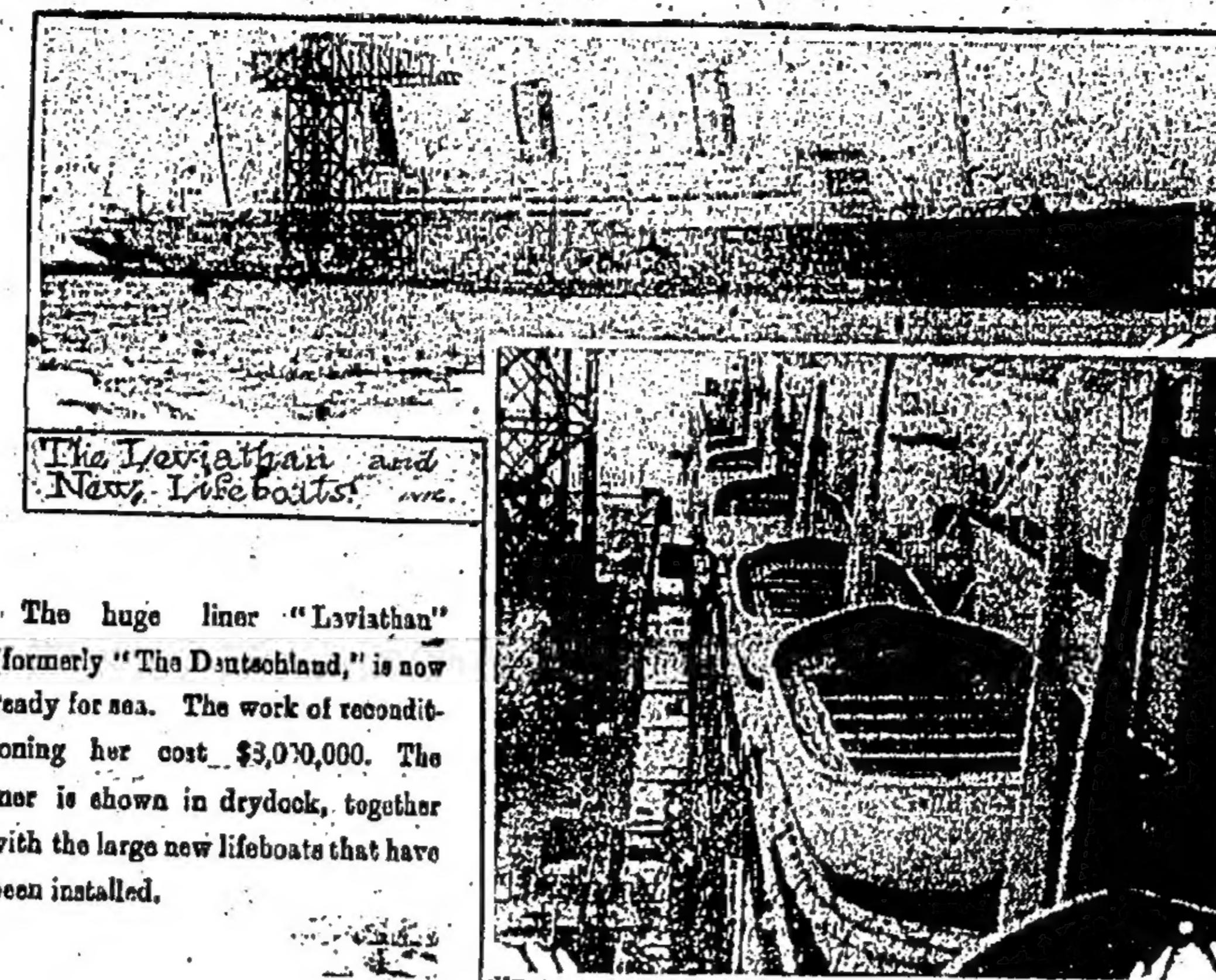
Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

The Duke of York's chosen one, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. Lady Elizabeth, who is 22, was bridesmaid to Princess Mary, the Duke's sister. The Duke of York is 27. He proposed three times—once while dancing, once while golfing and the third and last time while horseback riding.



Rev. and Mrs. George H. Lawson.

Rev. George H. Lawson and his "prayer bride," formerly Mrs. Ella Wiener, laundry worker, whom he has just married. Two previous attempts had been made by the preacher to find a "prayer bride," but one of the women chosen jilted him and the other, he said, did not meet his ideals. Mrs. Wiener-Lawson, declares the pastor, is truly Heaven sent.



The Lusitania and New Lifeboats.

The huge liner "Lusitania" (formerly "The Deutschland") is now ready for sea. The work of reconditioning her cost \$3,000,000. The liner is shown in drydock, together with the large new lifeboats that have been installed.



Mrs. Della Reinhardt Schutzenbach.

Miss Della Reinhardt, in private life Mrs. Della Reinhardt Schutzenbach, has met with much success as a lyric soprano.

Has taken up golf, despite his 86 years. He has all the clubs, but refuses to make public his scores.

Victor d'Autremont.

Victor d'Autremont, an American of French extraction, recently awarded the Palm of the Academy of France by the Government, has made arrangements with the United States Department of Agriculture to have American wheat samples sent to French farmers for cultivation.

The Jolly Men's Club, composed of dashing youths of 30 or more, has been formed in the Jacob Home for the Aged, in New York City. One young chap of 105 was rather peeved because he wasn't nominated for office, and the election was hectic. Here are the officers who were elected: Abraham Feldman, 105, first trustee; Rev. Joseph Kurantman, 91, president; Chaim Rothstein, 91, secretary, and Abraham Posner, 90, vice president.

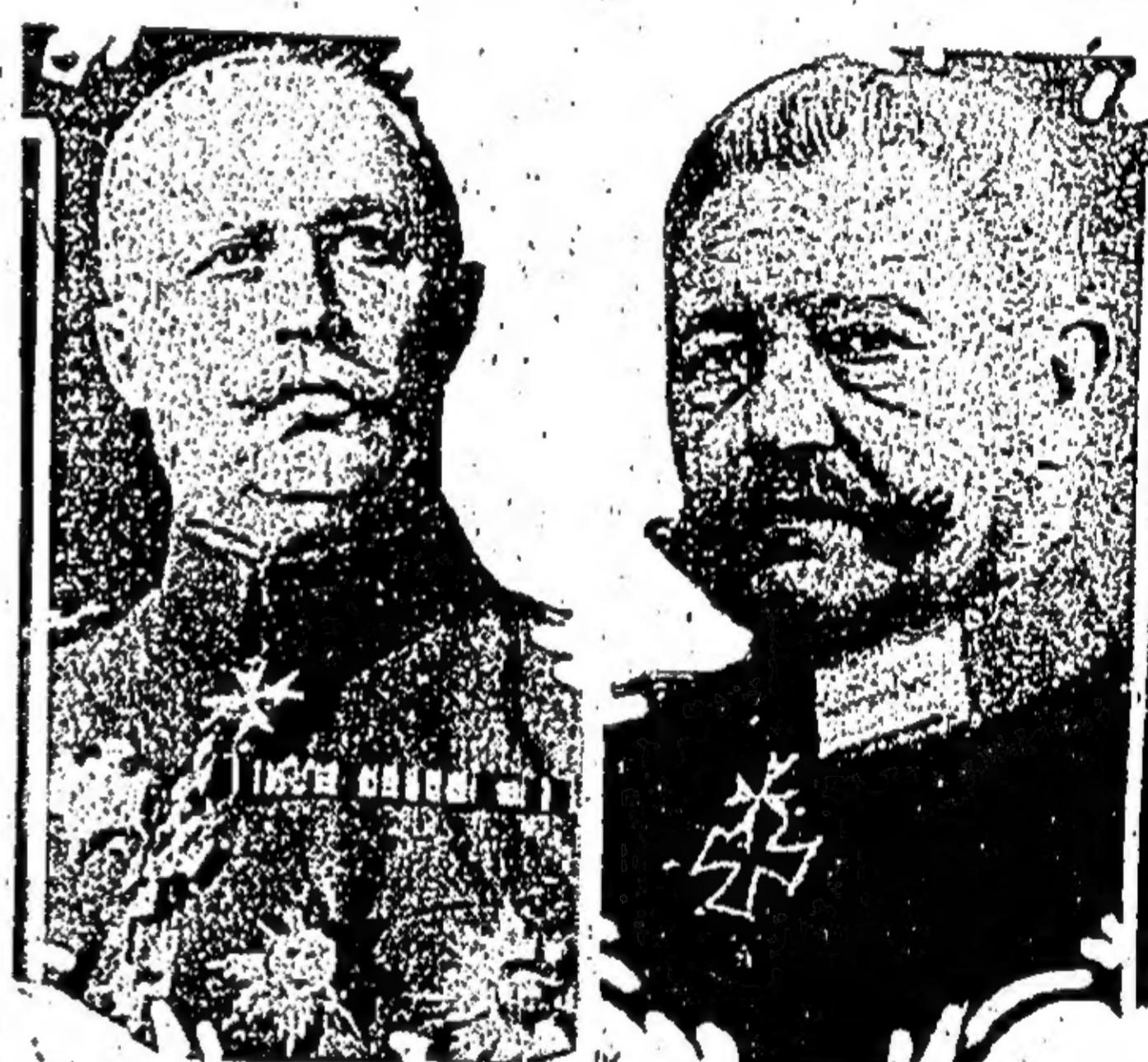


Miss Max R. Cox, pretty daughter of State Senator Patrick J. Cox, Rhode Island, has been threatened in a note sent to her father, signed "Ku Klux Klan." "We stop at nothing!" the missive ends.



Mr. Rowland Boydon.

Mr. Rowland Boydon, the American observer on the Reparations Commission.



General von Hindenburg, Marshal von Ludendorff.

While France daily increases German anger by her actions in the Ruhr, Field Marshal Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, are chanting their song of hate against France more loudly than ever.

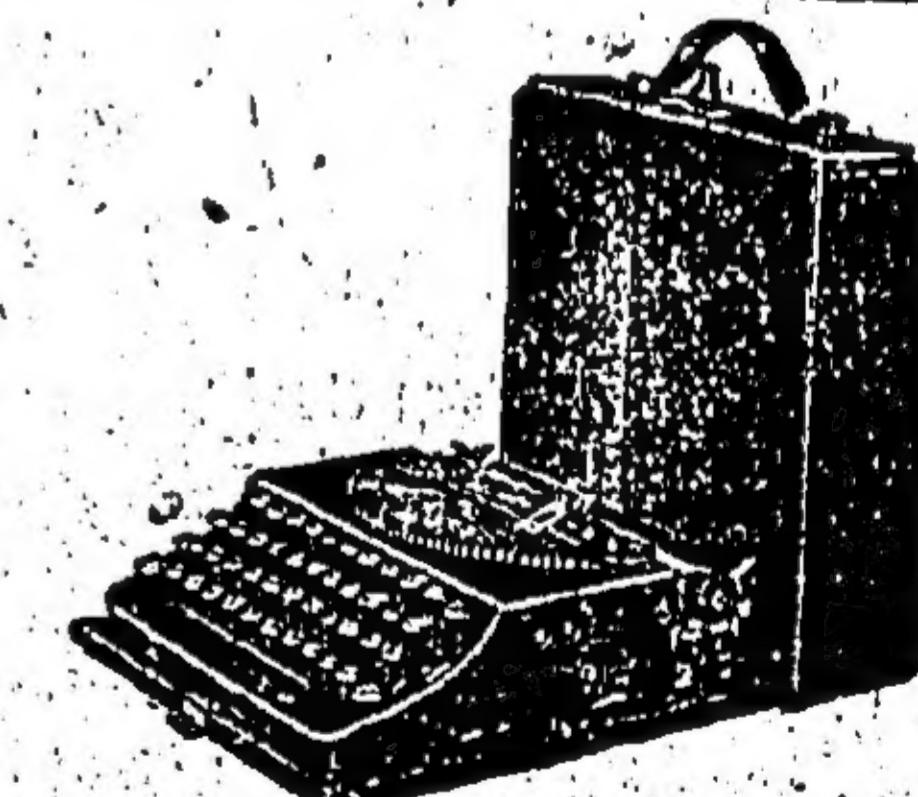
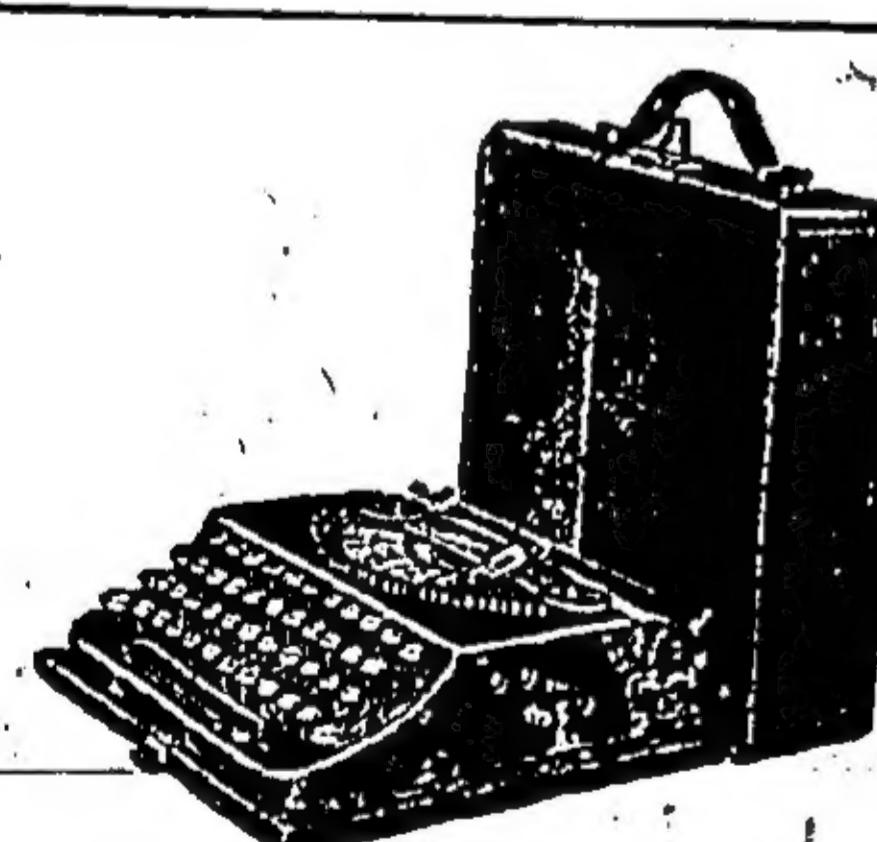
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HONGKONG TIDES

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of observations taken by means of an
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Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1905-9.

The zero of the scale corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
higher below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the
low gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 3 to 9 1923.

HIGH WATER LOW WATER

	Standard Time	Height	Standard Time	Height
Sat.	8 a.m.	6 ft.	8 a.m.	6 ft.
Sun.	8 a.m.	6 ft.	8 a.m.	6 ft.
Mon.	8 a.m.	7 ft.	8 a.m.	7 ft.
Tue.	8 a.m.	7 ft.	8 a.m.	7 ft.
Wed.	8 a.m.	6 ft.	8 a.m.	6 ft.
Thur.	8 a.m.	6 ft.	8 a.m.	6 ft.
Fri.	8 a.m.	7 ft.	8 a.m.	7 ft.
Sat.	8 a.m.	7 ft.	8 a.m.	7 ft.

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INWARD MAILED.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Japan SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.